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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)

Note verbale dated 24 December 2007 from the Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1737 (2006) concerning the Islamic Republic of Iran, and has the honour to submit the report of Israel pursuant to paragraph 19 of resolution 1737 (2006) and paragraph 8 of resolution 1747 (2007) regarding the implementation of the resolutions (see annex).

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Annex to the note verbale dated 24 December 2007 from the Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

Report to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to paragraph 19 of Security Council resolution 1737 (2006) of 23 December 2006

State of Israel

The State of Israel welcomes Security Council resolutions 1737 (2006) and 1747 (2007) and is fully committed to their implementation.

Israel believes it is essential that Member States fully and effectively implement their obligations under Security Council resolutions 1737 (2006) and 1747 (2007) in order to curtail Iran's nuclear program and curb its dangerous aspirations in the area of ballistic missiles.

Israel considers Iran to be a serious threat to international peace and security. Iran's ongoing breach of its international obligations, including IAEA requirements and Security Council resolutions, should be a matter of great concern to the international community. Israel attributes great importance to the adoption of additional Security Council resolutions which will reflect the gravity of Iran's non-compliance and enable the international community to take concrete steps in that regard.

General Legal Framework

There exist no diplomatic relations between Israel and Iran. The total lack of relations between Israel and Iran is legally based on the designation of Iran as an Enemy State within the framework of the Trading with the Enemy Ordinance (1939).

Commercial activity

Under Israeli law, any commercial contact, including the supply, export to and import from an enemy state is strictly prohibited and constitutes a severe criminal offence, as is the maintenance of any financial ties with any enemy state. Any commercial contact or attempt to establish or maintain such contact is punishable under Israeli criminal law.

Consequently,

- It is prohibited to supply to Iran specified items, materials, equipment, goods or technologies which could contribute to Iran's enrichment-related, reprocessing or heavy water-related activities or to the

development of nuclear weapons delivery systems, as provided in paragraph 3 of resolution 1737.

- It is prohibited to supply to Iran items, materials, equipment, goods or technologies which would contribute to Iran's enrichment-related reprocessing or heavy water-related activities or to the development of nuclear weapons delivery systems or to the pursuit of activities related to other topics about which the IAEA has expressed concerns or identified as outstanding, as provided in paragraph 4 of resolution 1737.

- Under Israeli law there is a general prohibition to supply to Iran any items, materials, equipment, goods or technology, including those mentioned in documents S/2006/814 and S/2006/815, the supply of which is not prohibited absolutely under paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 1737.

- In accordance with paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 1737, any provision of technical assistance, financial assistance, investment, brokering or other services, and transfer of financial resources or services related to the prohibited items specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the said resolution, to Iran, is prohibited.

- It is prohibited to supply, sell or transfer to Iran any battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, large caliber artillery systems, combat aircraft, attack helicopters, warships, missiles or missiles systems or to provide to Iran any technical assistance or training, financial assistance, investment, brokering or other services related to the supply, sale, transfer, manufacture or use of such items, in keeping with paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 1747.

- There is a prohibition on the procurement from Iran, directly or indirectly, of items in documents S/2006/814 and S/2006/815 as specified in paragraph 7 of resolution 1737, and of any arms or related materiel as established in paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 1747.

Israeli Export Control System — Israel maintains a rigorous export control system which regulates the export of items, technologies and services in the conventional sphere as well in the WMD-related spheres, in conformity with recognized international standards set by the main Suppliers regimes — the NSG, the Australia group, the MTCR and the Wassenaar arrangement.

In recent years, Israel has adopted new extensive legislation in the field of export controls. A new Export Control Law (which will enter into force on December 31, 2007) will regulate the export of items, know-how and services, based mainly on the Munitions List of the Wassenaar

Arrangement. This new law joins the Export Control Order, which regulates the control of dual-use items and technologies, based on the Dual-Use List of the Wassenaar Arrangement, which came into force in the beginning of 2007.

The Import and Export Order (Control of Chemical, Biological and Nuclear Exports) was issued in 2004 in order to —

(i) prohibit exports from Israel of goods, technology and services intended for use in the development and the production of chemical, biological and nuclear weapons, and

(ii) control exports from Israel of goods, technology and services which may be used in the development and the production of chemical, biological and nuclear weapons.

The Export Control authorities, working in the framework of the aforementioned legislation, are ensuring that no items, technologies and services which are covered by the legislation are transferred to Iran. In this regard it should be mentioned that, according to the new Export Control Law, brokering activities performed by Israeli citizens in contradiction to Security Council sanction resolutions constitute a criminal offense.

Neither commercial exchanges, nor financial transactions, involving goods or services referred to in Security Council resolutions 1737 and 1747, have taken place between Israel and Iran. Any such exchanges or transactions, including brokering activities, are strictly prohibited under Israeli legislation.

Specialized teaching or training

The above mentioned 2004 Import and Export Order, along with the Trading with the Enemy Ordinance from 1939, covers, inter alia, the provisions included in paragraph 17 of Security Council resolution 1737 regarding exercise of vigilance and prevention of specialized teaching or training of Iranian nationals of disciplines which would contribute to Iran's proliferation sensitive nuclear activities and development of nuclear weapon delivery systems.

Entry into Israeli territory

Israel has a universal visa system requiring people who wish to enter Israel to obtain a visa in order to do so.

Israeli authorities were informed about the operational duties provided in paragraph 10 of Security Council resolution 1737 and paragraph 2 of Security Council resolution 1747, and their implementation. The list of

designated persons attached as an annex to resolution 1737 and as annex I to resolution 1747 was integrated into Israel's border control list.

Financial measures

Financial measures specified in paragraph 12 of resolution 1737, regarding the freezing of funds, other financial assets and economic resources were brought to the attention of relevant Israeli authorities, as well as the persons and entities listed in the annex to resolution 1737 and in annex I to resolution 1747.

Israel is implementing paragraph 7 of Security Council resolution 1747 by not entering into commitments for grants, financial assistance and concessional loans to the Government of Iran.

Summary

Israel does not have diplomatic relations with Iran and no transactions involving goods, services and technology referred to in resolutions 1737 and 1747 have taken place between Israel and Iran.

All relevant Israeli authorities have been informed of resolutions 1737 and 1747 and of Israel's obligations there under, and have been instructed to undertake actions to comply with the provisions of the said resolutions.

Israel would like to reiterate its full support of resolutions 1737 and 1747 and its full commitment to the implementation thereof.